

GEN. MADERO OPENS FIRE ON REBELS LED BY DIAZ

Makes Good Threat to "Fight to Finish" by Ordering Attack on Arsenal.

CANNON BEGIN TO ROAR

Insurrectos Wheel Guns Into Place, and Sanguinary Battle Is Expected Shortly.

EARLY SALLY IS A FARCE

Federals Made a Brave Show, but Retreated When Adversaries Showed Fight.

AMERICANS ARE NOW ON GUARD

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS.

In response to a cablegram requesting an authoritative statement on the situation in Mexico City, Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the revolt, called The Washington Herald last night as follows:

"Mexico City, Feb. 10. "Editor The Washington Herald: "The revolt is in progress. In a few hours it will have to be decided. All the chances are in our favor. I will protect all our citizens and property, as I did when I was in control of the port of Vera Cruz."

(Signed) "FELIX DIAZ"

Mexico City, Feb. 10.—Loyal troops began to-morrow to move from the National Palace in the direction of the arsenal, which is held by Gen. Diaz.

Numerous bugle calls and the sharp reports of firing indicate that President Madero has carried out his intention of attacking Diaz in his stronghold.

Mexico City, Feb. 10.—All day the city lay in seeming peace, but in breathless alarm, expecting an attack by President Madero's troops on the arsenal that was captured yesterday by Gen. Felix Diaz, after his startling release from the military prison, Huerta.

About noon Gen. Huerta, of the government forces, led a squadron of cavalry and several batteries into the streets to reinforce the arsenal. Within five minutes cannon and machine guns had been whirled into action by the rebel leader, and the old stronghold bristled with rifles. The government attack was abandoned.

An unaccounted quiet possessed the city during the night that followed yesterday's sudden uprising. The streets around the palace, where two hundred were shot to death, were quiet and empty, and Diaz, within twenty minutes of his release from prison, made himself practically dictator of a republic, was silent as the south. An occasional shot from a soldier's rifle—fired to frighten marauders—was all that broke the stillness.

Americans on Guard.

And yet the city did not sleep. The homes of American residents were nearly all under armed guard. American women, in many instances, sat armed beside the windows. Although no demonstration against foreigners has been openly indicated, the time of revolution is one of terror in Mexico City.

Madero is in a secret refuge. He has not surrendered. He has not resigned. "I will die before I will renounce my right to represent the people of Mexico with a constitutional government," he said in a message to the rebel leaders to-day.

And there is little doubt that the President, who dared to ride slowly on his great white horse through the streets where lay the bodies of his followers yesterday, who dared bow blandly to the people while death lurked for him in every doorway, will keep that pledge and fight to the end.

The end seems near. Outside the city Generoso de Lazo, the desperate chief of the Zapatistas, who calls himself a general, and who is more than that, if ferocious courage makes a general, lies with three thousand men awaiting the order of Diaz to enter the streets.

Diaz, with a constantly growing army

Continued on Page Three.

MOB KILLS AND BURNS DURING TOKYO RIOTS

Toll of Death Reaches Six—Torch Applied to Police Stations, Street Cars and Residences.

Tokyo, Feb. 10.—As a result of rioting throughout the city to-day and to-night over the political situation, six persons were killed and sixty-five others wounded. The situation to-night is decidedly serious. The mob to-night burned several police stations, street cars, and numerous private residences. All streets are patrolled by mounted troops, and heavy guards have been thrown around all public buildings. All soldiers have been armed with ball cartridges, with instructions to use them if necessary.

Marital law will be declared in the morning if there is any further incendiary.

Pre-eminently the Florida Route, Atlantic Coast Line.

On season of Florida's finest train, "N. Y. & Florida Special," 6:30 p. m. trains daily. 1006 New York Ave. N. W.

DISCOVERER OF BIRTH OF ATOMS

SIR WILLIAM RAMSEY.

The eminent English scientist, who has astonished the world of science by his announcement that after long years of experimenting, he has proved his theory on "the birth of atoms," and he is corroborated by the results of the experiments of other scientists in his statement that "by the vibration the ether by electrical matter can be produced where there was none before."

His announcement was made at the Royal Society, London, to-day.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

He said that he had discovered that the atoms of the elements are not indivisible, as was formerly supposed, but that they are composed of smaller particles, and that these particles are in constant motion, and that they are capable of being created and destroyed.

FOUR WARSHIPS DISPATCHED TO MEXICAN PORTS

Secretary Knox Takes Action to Protect American Lives and Interests.

NO WORD FROM WILSON

State Department Officials Perplexed Because of Silence of Ambassador. No Authentic Information.

As a precautionary measure, and solely in the interests of safety of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, Secretary of State Knox yesterday called upon the Navy Department to send four warships to Mexican ports, two on each coast.

Accordingly, Secretary of the Navy, Meyer instructed Rear Admiral Hedges, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to designate two battleships, one on each coast, to Vera Cruz, and the other to Tampico, both on the Gulf coast of Mexico. The armored cruiser Colorado will proceed immediately from San Diego, Cal., to Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, while the cruiser South Dakota probably will be sent to Acapulco, to relieve the cruiser Denver, now at that port. The presence of the Denver is wanted further south, in Central American waters.

Secretary Knox last night authorized the following statement of the purposes of the dispatch of warships to the Mexican ports:

Solely for Protection.

"The sole purpose of these naval dispositions is observation and report upon the situation, particularly with reference to the protection being afforded foreigners and their interests. The sending of these vessels represents no change whatever in the policy of the President, and indicates no bias on the part of the government of the United States as to which side shall gain the ascendancy in the struggle which has broken out in Mexico City, and responds merely to the fresh necessity of great caution due to the extreme uncertainty of the new condition caused by the uprising in the Mexican capital, both locally, and in its effect upon conditions throughout Mexico where American citizens and their interests are so very numerous."

Secretary Knox decided to send ships to Mexican waters despite the fact that the department is still without official advice from Ambassador Wilson as to the situation in Mexico City.

The last dispatch from Ambassador Wilson was received at the State Department at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, seven hours after it had been filed at the cable office at Mexico City. Since then, not a single message has been received at the State Department from the embassy, and officials here are absolutely at sea as far as accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in the Mexican capital is concerned.

Look for Explanation.

The only plausible explanation offered is that perhaps the government has laid an embargo upon dispatches out of Mexico City, though it is not believed Ambassador Wilson would knowingly connive at such high-handed interference with his communications to his government. State Department officials are perplexed by the Ambassador's silence.

He has twice been instructed within the last twenty-four hours to cable a detailed report of exactly what has happened in Mexico City, but thus far no word has been received from him. Officials here yesterday have been obliged to depend for information upon meager news dispatches.

Messages have been received from other parts of Mexico that the Diaz regime has been overthrown, and that the Diaz family has fled to the United States.

Continued on Page Three.

JAPANESE PREMIER ATTACKED BY MOB

Katsura Set Upon After Handing in Resignation and Stoned—Newspapers Targets.

Tokyo, Feb. 10.—Premier Katsura was stoned to-day by a mob in the street just after he had left the palace, where he had handed his resignation to the Emperor. The premier was not seriously hurt and took refuge in a nearby building. The crowds around the palace later attacked several newspaper offices and attempted to fire the buildings, but were prevented by the mounted police. There was rioting at intervals in different parts of the city during the day and evening.

Katsura's resignation followed the refusal of the Diet to withdraw its vote of lack of confidence in the government which it passed last week. The Emperor had personally requested this withdrawal, but the Diet refused to comply with his majesty's wishes.

After the Emperor had received the resignation of Katsura and the Cabinet he summoned Marquis Saionji, a former premier and long a prominent figure in public life. Saionji is now leader of the constitutional party and it is understood the Emperor will impose upon him the duty of forming a new cabinet.

Continued on Page Two.

AUTOS PASSING THE TREASURY.

Forming a human bulwark, that lined both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury Building to the Peace Monument, nearly fifty thousand people yesterday afternoon witnessed the mammoth automobile parade, which marked the inauguration of Washington's first automobile carnival. Close to 800 cars, of every description, from the single "buggy" of ten years ago, to the present-day street-racer types, racers, roadsters, and touring types, many beautifully decorated, and all carrying pennants, formed the line of parade, which extended the entire length of the Avenue from Fifteenth Street to the Peace Monument.

The parade yesterday overshadowed anything of the kind ever attempted in the Capital, both in magnitude and in execution. Not a single hitch occurred to mar the success of the parade. There were no long delays or broken alignments, and the parade was a solid column of automobiles more than a mile long.

Whistle Blast Starts Parade.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Grand Marshal Marshall S. A. Luttrell blew a whistle, and the parade was set in motion. Handled by a platoon of bicycle policemen, who cleared the way and kept back the crowds, which had assembled at the starting place, Sixteenth and U Streets Northwest, the parade moved down Sixteenth Street. In the first car with Grand Marshal Luttrell was Maj. Sylvester, Superintendent of Police.

There was no semblance of confusion while the line was being formed. Everything was done systematically. Practically every car, which was to take part in the parade, had been given the signal of Grand Marshal Luttrell to start at 2 o'clock.

Long before the time set for the start of the parade, machines began to wind their way toward the starting point, and those which got there early assisted in getting the tardy ones into their right places.

50,000 WATCH CAPITAL'S BIG AUTO PARADE

Huge Crowd Packs Pennsylvania Avenue from Treasury to Peace Monument.

800 CARS IN LINE

Carnival Week Has Auspicious Beginning—Many Visitors to Salesrooms During Evening.

Forming a human bulwark, that lined both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury Building to the Peace Monument, nearly fifty thousand people yesterday afternoon witnessed the mammoth automobile parade, which marked the inauguration of Washington's first automobile carnival. Close to 800 cars, of every description, from the single "buggy" of ten years ago, to the present-day street-racer types, racers, roadsters, and touring types, many beautifully decorated, and all carrying pennants, formed the line of parade, which extended the entire length of the Avenue from Fifteenth Street to the Peace Monument.

The parade yesterday overshadowed anything of the kind ever attempted in the Capital, both in magnitude and in execution. Not a single hitch occurred to mar the success of the parade. There were no long delays or broken alignments, and the parade was a solid column of automobiles more than a mile long.

Whistle Blast Starts Parade.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Grand Marshal Marshall S. A. Luttrell blew a whistle, and the parade was set in motion. Handled by a platoon of bicycle policemen, who cleared the way and kept back the crowds, which had assembled at the starting place, Sixteenth and U Streets Northwest, the parade moved down Sixteenth Street. In the first car with Grand Marshal Luttrell was Maj. Sylvester, Superintendent of Police.

There was no semblance of confusion while the line was being formed. Everything was done systematically. Practically every car, which was to take part in the parade, had been given the signal of Grand Marshal Luttrell to start at 2 o'clock.

Long before the time set for the start of the parade, machines began to wind their way toward the starting point, and those which got there early assisted in getting the tardy ones into their right places.

Crowds began to line both sides of the Avenue as early as 1 o'clock, and stood patiently in the cold and awaited the parade. Judging from the crowds which lined the road and stood along the entire route of the parade, the town is automobile mad.

Bands in Parade.

Following Chief Grand Marshal Luttrell's car was a big "bandwagon," carrying "Honorary Bands" Evans' minstrel band, and leading the various divisions of the parade were large light-weight machines carrying other bands. Chief Marshal Royce Hough, in a Studebaker runabout, was the busiest man in town yesterday afternoon. He was here, there, and everywhere during the progress of the parade, keeping the cars close to order.

The old saying, "Bump-along after cars," was substantiated on several occasions yesterday during the parade. Three or four times, when breaks were made in the parade at street-crossings, and the leading division of the parade was hurrying to the drivers of the cars to hurry and catch up with the "band."

Division A was under the command of Marshal Robert H. Martin, and was composed of the following cars: Abbott, Baker, Franklin, Buick, Stewart, Baker, Cadillac, Chalmers, Columbia, Hudson, and Hupmobiles.

Care in Division B, of which Charles E. Miller was marshal, were Ford, Rambler, Maxwell, Mitchell, and Oldsmobile.

R. C. Smith was marshal of Division C, which was composed of Overland, Ford, Hartfords, Gramms, Packards, Palmer-Singers, Pierce Arsons, Paiges, Warner, Standards, Reos, Stoddard-Daytons, and Studebakers.

Route of Parade.

The route of the parade was as follows: South on Sixteenth Street to Scott Circle to Rhode Island Avenue, west to Rhode Island Avenue to Connecticut Avenue to Seventeenth Street, south on Seventeenth Street to Pennsylvania Avenue, east in Pennsylvania Avenue to Peace Monument, around Peace Monument, west in Pennsylvania Avenue to Fourteenth Street, north in Fourteenth Street to Thomas Circle into Massachusetts Avenue, and west in Massachusetts Avenue to Scott Circle, where the parade disbanded.

Announcements were made last night that W. H. McReynolds & Sons had offered a handsome silver cup for the best decorated salesroom. Judges will be named to-day and the cup will be awarded Thursday night.

The salesrooms of the dealers participating in the carnival were kept open until a late hour last night. Each of the

Continued on Page Two.

SENATE PASSES DRY BILL; TAFT'S VETO EXPECTED

Democrats Fear Agitation Will Continue Into Wilson's Administration.

MEASURE SIMPLY SHIFTS THE BLAME FROM CONGRESS TO THE SUPREME COURT, IT IS CLAIMED.

After nearly six hours of debate, on and consideration of the Kenyon bill, the Senate last night finally solved the problem by passing the Webb bill, which was adopted by the House Saturday, as a substitute. This result was accomplished without the formality of a roll call. The motion for which the substitute was adopted was made by Senator Gallinger. This plan was agreed on early yesterday by the leaders in the Senate in charge of the Kenyon bill, and the advocates of temperance legislation who thronged the galleries.

The bill as it passed, simply "outlaws," so far as being afforded protection as interstate commerce, shipments of intoxicating liquors when consigned to dry territory.

The report last night that President Taft will veto the Webb bill is accepted generally as being correct, and the Democrats are worried, because they fear that it will be possible to pass the bill over the President's veto. This means, of course, that the question will be revived and injected into the Wilson administration. It is believed that two-thirds of the House will vote to override the President's veto of this measure, but there is small chance that the sentiment in the Senate is strong enough to accomplish this end.

The legislation is intended to make possible the seizure by the dry States of interstate shipments of liquor into their borders to be used in violation of local laws.

No Party Lines.

The division in the Senate yesterday on this question was not on party lines. Senators Flanders and Tamm, able lawyers on the Democratic side, contended that the bill was unconstitutional. Senators Root and Sutherland, conceded to be among the able lawyers on the Republican side, shared this view, and Senator Bacon, in a brief speech, declared that the Kenyon bill was open to at least four constitutional objections.

Senator Bacon read from a recent decision of the Supreme Court in a case arising in Kentucky, where the State sought to prevent interstate shipments to consignees within that State, and in which the court conceded the right of the States to regulate interstate commerce, and Senator Bacon argued that the Federal government had the same power over interstate commerce that the States had in the case of commerce within their respective borders.

Root Opposes Bill.

Senator Root, in a very earnest speech, condemning as unconstitutional the proposed Kenyon bill, declared that it was open to the objection that it delegated to the States the right to regulate interstate commerce, and it also allowed one State to nullify contracts made by another State.

One of the interesting speeches of the day was made by Senator Webb of Tennessee, who took the oath only a few days ago to serve as a senator, and in the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Taylor. Senator Webb has been the director of a boys' school in Tennessee. He admitted his inexperience to the constitution, but he made an earnest appeal that enlightened the proceedings and urged the temperance advocates in the Senate to pass the bill.

Following this speech, Senator Gallinger asked unanimous consent to suspend the Senate rules and substitute the Webb bill.

On the objection of Senator Bacon, the vote of the Senate on the question of the adoption of the Webb bill was postponed until later.

The voting began one minute after 5 o'clock, and was a great success. President Pro Tem. Bacon submitted the question to the Senate. The vote was forty-one to forty-one, and Senator Bacon declared that the amendment was germane, and then the Senate on a roll call, rejected it by a vote of 21 to 29.

The only other roll call was on a question of knocking out the second section of the Kenyon bill, which had been added by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate as an amendment. Senator Bacon and other friends of the bill had argued that this section was unconstitutional, but the Senate adopted it by a vote of 11 to 23.

Then, after having perfected the Kenyon bill, the Senate proceeded to wipe the slate clean, and undo everything it had done, by substituting the Webb bill. There was no roll call on the vote by which the Webb bill was substituted.

EXPLORER'S WIDOW.

MRS. ROBERT F. SCOTT.

London, Feb. 10.—Capt. Robert Falcon Scott and four of his comrades are dead, victims of the frozen south.

They reached the south pole January 17, 1912, and then perished miserably in a driving blizzard on the journey back. After attaining the pole, they faced about for the return to civilization. For two months they struggled to get back to "One-ton Depot," which they established 150 miles north of the ultimate south.

But only by one they died on the way. Raman Evans died from exhaustion on February 17. Capt. Scott died from exposure on March 17. Capt. Scott, Lieut. Bowers, and Dr. Wilson died from exposure and starvation during a blizzard about March 29.

The whole world mourns the loss of these heroic victims of the terrors of the Antarctic. One consolation is that before they died they achieved their aim. News of the tragedy from the Terra Nova, which arrived at Christchurch, New Zealand, to-day with the remainder of the ill-fated expedition under command of Lieut. Evans.

List of the Dead.

Following is the list of the dead: Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, royal navy, commander.

Lieut. E. A. Wilson, chief of scientific staff, zoologist and artist.

Lieut. H. H. Bowers, of the royal Indian marines, in charge of the commissary.

Capt. E. G. Oates, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, in charge of the dogs and ponies.

Petty Officer Edgar Evans, in charge of sledges and equipment.

They all died, Antarctic expedition which set forth in 1910, and which had ended in a tragedy unmatched in polar annals since the disaster which befell Sir John Franklin and 129 officers and men in 1845. All England is mourning the loss of these brave men. From the King down every one feels it a personal loss.

King Expresses Grief.

Telegraphing to-night to Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, the president of the Royal Geographical Society, King George, who is the person on whom the king's gaze has been deeply fixed, to hear the very bad news which you give me of the loss of Capt. Scott and four of his party, I wish when we were hoping shortly to welcome them back, and to share with them their great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in the loss to science and discovery through death of these gallant men. I send to me any further particulars.

The tragic news reached London early this morning, but was not made public for some hours. Then the preliminary bulletin was sent out, and the king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

The king's message was widely known. The king's message was widely known.

SCOTT PERISHES IN STORM WITH FOUR OF PARTY

Leader of Expedition Died on March 26 from Effects of Cold and Starvation.

REACHED SOUTH POLE; CONFIRMED AMUNDSEN

With Object Accomplished, Explorer Got Within Eleven Miles of the Station.

Survivors Arrive in New Zealand and Tell of Tragedy of the Frozen South.

London, Feb. 10.—Capt. Robert Falcon Scott and four of his comrades are dead, victims of the frozen south.

They reached the south pole January 17, 1912, and then perished miserably in a driving blizzard on the journey back. After attaining the pole, they faced about for the return to civilization. For two months they struggled to get back to "One-ton Depot," which they established 150 miles north of the ultimate south.

But only by one they died on the way. Raman Evans died from exhaustion on February 17. Capt. Scott died from exposure on March 17. Capt. Scott, Lieut. Bowers, and Dr. Wilson died from exposure and starvation during a blizzard about March 29.

The whole world mourns the loss of these heroic victims of the terrors of the Antarctic. One consolation is that before they died they achieved their aim. News of the tragedy from the Terra Nova, which arrived at Christchurch, New Zealand, to-day with the remainder of the ill-fated expedition under command of Lieut. Evans.

List of the Dead.

Following is the list of the dead: Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, royal navy, commander.